FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834. [NO. 904.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, & thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

The Methodist Camp Meeting at Beaver Creek, 5 miles West of Fayetteville, will commence on Friday, the 10th of October next.
September 23. 2w.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, Gillespie's Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Hay's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and will offer for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls N O & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)
Smith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very fine,)
White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

Dry Goods, HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Axe and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Iron Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles usually constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, and to a general bettering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the same.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Plan ALMANAC for the year 1835, trimmed. C J O.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. §3-*tf* §

NOTICE.

Those who may be indebted to the Subscriber, either by Note or Account of longer standing than six months, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle forthwith, as longer indulgence cannot be granted

GEO. W. McDONALD.
September 6, 1834. 3-3*t*.

Caution!

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing the Property, or taking any Deed of Trust from John Gunter, of Moore County, as the claims of Benjamin Thomas have claims against said Gunter as Administrator and Guardian.

JOHN THOMAS.
Moore County, Sept. 17, 1834. 3 3tp.

Land for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER is desirous of selling his PLANTATION situated on Anderson's Creek, about 1200 Acres of first rate piney woods LAND, with a house on it a good Dwelling House, a good Gin House—and all other out houses necessary to a good plantation—first rate well water, and a good Orchard. 600 Acres of good Land on Upper Little River, about 150 acres cleared, a pretty good Dwelling House and some out Houses. 150 Acres on the East side of Cape Fear, lying on Dry Creek in the neighborhood of little Ben Johnson.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
Sept. 22 1834. (3-3m.)

Cheese.

20 Boxes CHEESE, just received, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.
Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1834.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 18 *for* 1834.
GATES & McINTYRE, Managers.
Drawn at Washington, Sept. 30, 1834.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$15,000	$15,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	2,500	2,500
1	2,000	2,000
1	1,415	1,415
10	1,000	10,000
10	500	5,000
20	300	6,000
20	250	5,000
50	150	7,500
50	100	5,000
55	50	2,750
55	40	2,200

Besides a number of 30's, 20's, 10's, &c.
Tickets $5.. Shares in proportion.

J. SEAWELL, AGENT.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.
September 23, 1834. 3tf.

For Sale.

THE HOUSE and LOT on Robeson Street, in the neighborhood of Mr. Sam'l. Mims. Also, another House and Lot Corner of Winslow and Franklin Streets, nearly opposite the Widow Flack's. For terms, apply to

THOS. GRIMES.
Fayetteville, Sept. 26 3-3wpd.

A Situation Wanted,

BY a Young Man who has lived some time in a Country Store, and can produce satisfactory recommendations. A letter addressed to the Editor of this paper, will be attended to

Sept. 22, 1834. 3-tf

Five Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few weeks since, an indented Apprentice by the name of EPHRAIM BENNETT; he is a dark complected colored boy, 15 to 16 years of age. Whoever will apprehend and deliver the said Boy to me in Fayetteville, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no thanks or charges. All persons are forbid harboring or employing him in any manner whatever.

JAMES BAKER.
September 8, 1834. 3tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having removed to the Store lately occupied by Col. Samuel T. Hawley, offers for sale, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

For Cash or Country Produce. The HIGHEST market price will be given for Tallow.

DUNCAN SMITH.

N. B.—Fayetteville Factory Candles sold by wholesale by the Subscriber *only*.

D. S.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1834. 2-6w.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,
1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.
September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

New Books—Just Received.

JONES'S DEFENCE OF NORTH CAROLINA; Tutti Frutti, a Novel; Memoir of J. Brainerd Taylor; Notes of a Traveller; Life of Rowland Hill; Book of Hearts; Ayesha, the Maid of Kars; Guy Rivers; Family at Home; Family Library; Woodbridge's Geography; Abbott's Corner Stone; Scott's Novels; American Chesterfield; Mason's Farrier; Edwards on Redemption; Dr. Crombie on Health and Mental Education; Hughes' Equity Draftsman, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.
September 12, 1834.

Pork! Pork! Pork!

NOW receiving by Steam Boat Henrietta, 50 bbls. prime Pork, (New York inspection,) for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
September 16. 2tf.

A Baptist Camp Meeting, and the Cape Fear Baptist Association, will commence on the 9th of October next, at Cedar Creek nine miles below Fayetteville.
September 16. 3tg.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

THIRD CLASS FOR 1834.
TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.
To be drawn at Charlotte, N. C. on Wednesday, 1*st October*, 1834.

CAPITAL, $5,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is	$5,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,010	is	2,010
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,000
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
20 Prizes of	200	is	4,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
60 Prizes of	50	is	3,000
100 Prizes of	30	is	3,000
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
366 Prizes of	15	is	5,460
6000 Prizes of	9	is	54,000
6000 Prizes of	5	is	30,000
6000 Prizes of	3 50	is	21,000
18829 Prizes amounting to			$157,500

MODE OF DRAWING.

This Scheme formed by the Terminating Figure System, has 60,000 Tickets, numbered from 1 to 60,000 inclusive. On the day of drawing the 60,000 numbers will be put into one wheel, and all the prizes above the denomination of $9 into another: they will be drawn out alternately, first a number and then a prize, until all the prizes are drawn. The Prizes of $9, $5, and $3 50 are disposed of in the following manner, viz: The 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the first drawn number terminates with, will be entitled to $9 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that the next number drawn from the wheel terminates with, differing in its termination from that of the first, will be entitled to $5 each, and the 6000 Tickets terminating with the same figure that terminates the next number drawn from the wheel, differing in its termination from the first and second will be entitled to $3 50 each.

EXAMPLE.

Suppose 2423 to be the first number drawn from the wheel, it terminating with figure 3 will entitle the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 3 to $9 each; and 32567 to be the second number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with figure 7, will be entitled to $5 each; and suppose 41530 to be the third number drawn from the wheel, then the 6000 Tickets terminating with the figure 0, will be entitled to $3 50 each. Every package of 10 Tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0, so that the holder of a package of 10 Tickets as put up by the managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denomination of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of 10 whole Tickets will cost $35
And must draw nett $14 87½
$20 12½

Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only can in this way, for $20 12½ get the managers' certificate for 10 whole Tickets, entitling the holder to all the Tickets may draw over $14 87½, that being the amount that the package must draw of necessity—say,

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets $20 12½
For 10 Half do. 10 06¼
For 10 Quarter do. 5 03

☞All orders from a distance by mail (post paid,) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets..... $3 50
Halves..... 1 75
Quarters..... 87½

STEVENSON & POINTS,
MANAGERS.

☞Tickets, Shares, and Packages, to be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the Office of

Thos. Sandford & Co.,
AGENTS, FAYETTEVILLE.

☞All prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

All orders from a distance, (post paid) enclosing the Cash, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
September 5, 1834. 1-*td*.

Taken up

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 31st ult. a negro man who calls himself JOE, and says he belongs to Mr. Simpson, of Bladen County. He is about 25 years old, nearly 6 feet high, no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

FRED'K. MOORE, *Jailer*.
Sept. 2d, 1834. 900-tf.

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

THE Subscribers have just received a general assortment of BOLTING CLOTHS of the best manufacture and assorted from Nos: 4 to 12.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville July 29, 1834. 94tf.

For Sale,

A BAROUCHE AND HARNESS.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
August 20, 1834. 99tf.

SUGAR.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,
10 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

CONSTABLE BONDS

For sale at the Book Store.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.
Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with every necessary out House, on the South corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets.

—ALSO—

1,000 ACRES of good LAND in the upper edge of Bladen County. Apply to NEAL BEARD.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16. (2-tf.)

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT at September Term, 1834, of Cumberland County Court, the Subscribers qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of the late Williamson Whitehead. Those indebted to the Estate, are requested to settle their accounts. And all persons having claims against the Estate, are requested to present them for settlement, within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of October next, will be offered for sale at the store lately occupied by the dec'd. the entire stock in hand, consisting of a large and general assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, *Hardware, Drugs, &c.*

THOMAS J. CURTIS,
SAMUEL T HAWLEY. } *Ex'rs.*
Fayetteville Sept. 9, 1834. 1-4w.

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) from 5 to 7 o'clock, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time*. They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb.	
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 851f

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—The following beautiful lines are taken from "Blackwood's Magazine;" by publishing them in your valuable paper you will oblige your friend

MACBETH.

TWILIGHT THOUGHTS.

Hoarse clatter'd the crow on the boughs overhead,
And the owl, from a time-ruin'd tower,
Boded forth to my spirit its omens of dread,
And added fresh gloom to the hour:
Earth frowned like a desert; the clouds roll'd above
In murkier shadows, a desolate throng;
While the stream, as it flow'd through October's wan grove,
Had turn'd into wailing its song.

Then sunk the red sun o'er the verge of the hill,
The dull twilight breeze roam'd abroad,
And sigh'd—while all rounds of existence were still,
Through the aspens that bordered the road.
'Twas a scene of seclusion—beneath an oak tree,
All pensive I sate on a moss-covered stone,
And thought that, whatever the future might be,
How sweet were the days which were gone!

I mused on the friends who had passed to the grave,
Like spectres they rose on the mind;
Then listening, I heard but the dull hollow rave
Of the rank grass, bestirr'd by the wind.
I thought on the glory, the sunshine of yore,
When hope rear'd her fairy built piles to the view;
Then turn'd to the darken'd plain scowling before,
And the wither'd plants laden with dew.

Thrice happy I deem'd, were the perish'd and dead,
Since pleasures but wane into woes;
And the friends, with whom youth's sunny morning was led,
Have left us alone e'er its close.
Who longest survive but the longer deplore,
Since Heaven calls its favorites the soonest away;
The holly-tree smiles through the snows lying hoar,
But the passion-flower fades in a day!

Great Castings.—The screw Dock Company have just imported a pair of hydraulic presses, to be used in raising ships of a large class. The castings for these presses are enormous. The cylinders weigh sixteen tons each, and measure about seventeen feet in length, and nearly three feet in diamater. The original cost was £15 or $50 a ton: the freight in the Packet ship George Washington, £150 sterling, or $700: the duty $800, and the expense of landing them from the ship $200. After all, the gross cost is but about five cents a pound. We presume that so large castings as these have never before been seen in this country. The founder in England stated that it had occupied forty men two days to remove them from one side of his shop to the other.

New York Jour. of Com.

Warning to Body Snatchers.—The Burlington (Vt.) Gazette states that at the last term of the Court of Common Pleas, two young men, W. and J. F. Daggett, were convicted of disinterring the remains of the dead—and were sentenced to three years imprisonment each, and to pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution! John F. Daggett is represented as quite a youth, who had just commenced the study of medicine. The highest penalty of the law for this crime in Vermont, is ten years imprisonment and a fine of $1000.

I don't like to see a young gentleman punctiliously primping himself before a looking glass.

I don't like to hear ladies talking about politics.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICS FOR PLAIN DEMOCRATS.

Inconsistency of the Administration.

It is not our purpose to speak uncharitably of the aged man who presides over the republic. The writer is himself a "Jackson man;" and though constrained to oppose the dreadful abuses of the administration, will not decry his real merits, nor attempt to diminish any claims he may have upon the affections of the people. He addresses himself particularly to those who have voted for Jackson.—They cannot vote for him again, and there is, or ought to be, no feeling to dissuade them from the stern and patriotic task of probing the wounds of the republic.

One great source of existing evils is the absence of all confidence in the administration. Many causes have combined to produce this result. The first and greatest is the violation, by the administration, of every pledge and every principle on which it was elected.

It may be remembered that Jackson is the only candidate who ever descended to win support by giving pledges and making promises; and the only one whose pledges and promises were violated.

We will proceed to designate what those promises were, and how they were violated.

Among other virtuous provisions assumed by him previous to the election, was a decided opposition to every thing calculated to increase the dangerous power of the executive. For this purpose he was favourable to confining the President to a term of 4 years. In his first message, he recommended a change of the constitution, by which the presidential term would be thus altered. Yet he franked a letter to a Pennsylvania senator, desiring him to procure a second nomination; he effected his object; he hastened into the field, and triumphed.

In the celebrated letter of Gen. Jackson to the Tennessee legislature, written before his election, and teeming with pledges, all of which have been violated, he said, "if important appointments continue to devolve upon the representatives in congress, it requires no depth of thought to be convinced that corruption will become the order of the day; and that, under the garb of conscientious sacrifices to establish precedents for the public good, evils of serious importance to the *freedom* and *prosperity* of the republic may arise. It is through this channel that the people may expect to be attacked in their constitutional sovereignty, and where tyranny may be apprehended to spring up in some favorable emergency."

Yet since Jackson's election, more appointments have been made from the two houses of congress than took place under all the other presidents since the formation of the constitution. Fifteen have been appointed from the Senate and 26 from the House, making a total of 41!

One of the prominent principles recognized and urged in the election of Jackson, was official reform. The people were determined to secure the purity of the elective franchise from the dangers of official interference. Jackson stood before them pledged to sustain that reform, and in his inaugural address, thus solemnly repeated the obligation:—"Conspicuous among the objects of reform will be my efforts to prevent the patronage of the general government being brought to bear on popular sentiment in reference to political questions."

Yet since his election, the number of national officers have been increased to an enormous army of 40,000 men, generally chosen from among the most violent partisans; and instead of being "prevented from bringing the patronage of the general government to bear on popular sentiment," they are encouraged so to do, by every species of corruption, and punished for political inactivity by proscription and dismissal. Never were the office holders of any government so active as ours now are. They, indeed, form the leaders and active members of the administration party, and not only engross the political power of the country, but use it for the most corrupt purposes, and in the most ruinous manner.

We will defer to future numbers an exposition of his flagrant departure from the principles on which he was elected, by his violation of state rights in the Proclamation and Force Bill; by his direliction from a strict construction of the constitution in the protest and other acts and documents; by his forgetfulness of the jealousy with which the executive should be regarded, as exhibited in every act of his administration.

So incessantly variable and widely inconsistent have been the acts, opinions and principles of Gen. Jackson, at different times, that it is impossible for any man, whatever his party or principles, to sustain him consistently, or with confidence.

Is he a democrat? Jackson has not only violated every principle of Democracy, but has dismissed every Democrat in his cabinet, to make room for acknowledged and ardent Federalists.

Is he a Federalist? Jackson has denounced them with a bitterness almost unequalled, and was favorable to hanging them during the last wars.

Is he a Nullifier? Jackson has, in his proclamation, avowed the broadest doctrine of the rankest school of consolidation.

Is he a consolidationist? Jackson has, in explicit terms, approved the wildest doctrines of nullification, as expounded by Hayne and Hamilton.

Is he an anti-bank man? Jackson has admitted the constitutionality and expediency of a bank, and is now doing all in his power to erect the most corrupt banking system under heaven, by means of numberless subsidized state banks.

Is he favorable to a bank? Jackson has shaken the government to its foundation, violated the constitution, and impoverished the people, in opposing the bank, and now swears that no bank shall be incorporated.

Is he favorable to internal improvements by the national government? Jackson has vetoed several bills on the express ground of opposition to the principle.

Is he opposed to internal improvements? Jackson has also signed a number of bills recognizing the doctrine in its fullest sense.

Is he favorable to a division of "the spoils?" Jackson has condemned it in the most indignant terms.

Is he opposed to it? Jackson has practised it an hundred-fold more than any of his predecessors.

Is he favorable to the appointment of congressmen. Jackson stands pledged before heaven and earth against it.

Is he opposed to it? Jackson has practised, and is practising it to an unprecedented extent.

Is he for the Tariff? Jackson has been its bitterest and worst foe.

Is he against the Tariff? Jackson has been its open champion.

Is he favorable to presidential eligibility for two terms? Jackson pledged himself to serve but one.

Is he favourable to that limitation? Jackson has served two terms, and is understood to be anxious for a third.

Is he favourable to party distinctions? Jackson has denounced party as "a monster," and advised Monroe to prostrate it.

Is he opposed to parties? Jackson sacrifices the freedom and welfare of the country to sustain party distinctions.

He has been every thing in turns. At this moment it is impossible to tell what are the principles of the administration, or to satisfy ourselves that it has any. It is consistent only in its arbitrary despotism its avarice of power, its recklessness, folly and corruption.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

A DIALOGUE ON GOLD.

A.—I assure you that all you have heard and read about a gold currency and *Jackson money*, is one of the most impudent delusions that have ever been attempted upon the credulity of a people.

B.—How so? You will certainly agree that gold is more valuable than paper.

A.—That depends upon the use you would make of it. For trinkets and ornaments it is certainly so, but for the purposes of commerce, I entirely deny it, and think I can make it plain to you in a few words,

B.—I shall hear you.

A.—1st. then, as to the quantity required for the business of the community, a sound and solid bank having and deserving the public confidence, with the capital of the Bank of the United States, may prudently issue some thirty or forty million of paper, which is of the same value to every man who receives it, as gold or silver, because he can always get gold or silver for it; the bank regulating its operations by the practical and ordinary demands for specie, takes care always to have enough to meet those demands. Should it cease to do so, it would be ruined. Granting this, you must admit that this paper, to every possible use, is of the same value to the holder as gold or silver, and that it is a more convenient currency than those heavy metals. But there is not a fourth part of forty millions of gold in the country, nor can you get it from abroad without sending your silver for it and buying it like any other article of trade; and what would you gain by that? The silver is as good as gold, and for the daily wants of buying and selling much better.

B.—This seems to be all true and reasonable.

A.—I will, however, suppose that we have gold enough for all the wants and business of the country; that it is as plenty as bank notes—what then? Let us see which is the better currency. You want to send a thousand dollars from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia How would you do it with a metallic currency? You must see that all your gold coin is genuine; that it is of the proper standard and weight. This is no easy matter, even for the skilful on metals. You must then put it up as you would a package of goods, and send it by the same means of transportation. You must pay the charges of carriage, and of insurance, or take upon yourself the risk of loss by accident or robbery, and when this shall be the mode of making remittances, be assured that robberies on the highway will be multiplied an hundred fold. They are now rare, because no great booty is expected. Finally, in the most fortunate event, considerable time will be necessary to get your money to its place of destination. Now, with a Bank, which has a credit every where, you would have nothing to do but to purchase a draft; put it in the Post Office, and in a few hours your payment is made in Philadelphia, at a trifling expense, and without trouble or risk. If the draft is stolen or lost, no loss accrues. Further, the personal danger of travelling will be greatly increased, when our traders must carry their money with them, to make their purchases instead of drafts, as they generally do now.

B.—Your facts and reasoning I cannot gainsay; but my party requires of me to maintain the contrary, and I dare not separate from the party.

RULES FOR YOUNG LADIES.

At fifteen—Affect vivacity, and line your bonnet with pink. If in company with the man you would like for your husband, hold your breath long enough to blush: when he speaks to you incline your eyes downwards in giving an answer. Be cautious at this age to wear gowns made high in the neck, that your charms may be conceived the greater.

At Sixteen—Seem to have a high spirit with the most unbounded submission to the opinion of the favored one. You may now look, when in conversation, in the gentleman's face; but be cautious that the eye-brows are kept well arched. Affect a great fondness for little *babies*, and get the credit of being a good nurse.

At Seventeen—Read the news of literature and fashion, and form your opinions of the follies of the day upon what you hear from others, and not upon what you observe and know yourself. Keep the works of Byron, Scott, James Bulwer, and other popular authors, lying on your table, to induce a belief that you have them all at your tongue's end, and that you keep pace with the *literati* of the age. It is pleasant to hear ready discussions about the beauties and virtues to be found in such characters as Flora McIover, Rowena, Rebecca, Julia Mannering, May Dacre, &c. &c. Read "Cookery made Essay," in secret.

At Eighteen—Look for a husband for yourself, and practice making *baby* linen for a friend. Condemn play-going women, and talk of the happiness of retirement and domestic life. Simper "*mimminy pimminy*," to put your lips in a pretty shape, and *kiss the children voluptuously before gentlemen*, to set *them* a longing. Wear low frocks, but don't show off too much. Talk of modesty, discretion and industry, in others, to prove that you think of them sometimes yourself.

At Nineteen—Go to routs and parties, but avoid general flirting. Dress fashionably, but with great decency. Wear no flowers in the hair, but let the curls be displayed widely. Laugh when others look grave, and when particularly engaged in conversation, study to appear meditative and absent. It will go far to fix an air of romance about you, and cause much talk and speculation. Such deceptions are harmless and admissible in the tenderer sex.

At Twenty—Consider yourself in danger of getting a husband, and now suit your conduct to your circumstances.—Talk of the rarity of suitable matches, and your determination to be circumspect.

The Philadelphia Commercial Intelligencer has this paragraph:

A Paltry Trick.—We learn that a large quantity of counterfeit notes of the U. S. Bank, which were seized some years since, in the hands of a counterfeiter, and placed in the keeping of an Attorney General, have been distributed for the purpose of encouraging the belief that the said notes have been passed, and that honest citizens have lost money by them. This Paltry stratagem will not aid the cause nor the character of its miserable author.

The Philadelphia paper calls this a "Paltry Trick." We should call it a criminal offence, of the nature of knowingly passing counterfeit money.

FOREIGN.

Latest from Europe.—By the arrival of ship Mohawk, Captain Stevens, from Havre, at New York, intelligence is received from the French capital, to the 10th ult. inclusive, with London dates of the 5th.

It will be seen by the subjoined summary, that the British Ministry are determined to persevere in supporting the claims of the two juvenile peninsular queens to their respective crowns—and in that policy will be cordially seconded and sustained by the French government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Dissenters.—The bill for admitting the Dissenters to the literary honors of the Universities was thrown out of the House of Lords, on the 1st of August, by a large majority.

Lord Radnor moved the second reading of the bill, and contended strongly for the principle of allowing dissenters to graduate. It was only following up what had already been recognised in the repeal of the Corporation and Test acts.

The Duke of Gloucester declared that no measure was ever brought forward so uncalled for—so cruel—so injurious and mischievous. He moved an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Duke of Wellington considered that the admission of the Dissenters would be a violation of the University charters, and anticipated the subversion of the church itself, were the barriers removed, which their ancestors had opposed to the admission of dissenters into the seats of learning.

Viscount Melbourne would vote for the second reading, but he thought a compromise between the dissenters and the Universities better than a resort to the forcible measure of an act of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor was in favor of the claims of the dissenters, but said that when they obtained the right to receive degrees they had all they were entitled to ask. As to the subscription oath, he inquired if it did not bring odium upon ceremonies to which it was intended to add reverence. Whether those who signed the thirty-nine articles would not as readily subscribe sixty-nine! The truly conscientious man was the only one who would refuse to subscribe them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Caernarvon, and the Bishop of Exeter opposed the bill. The latter said he should consider its passage an act of *felo de se* in those who permitted it. The dissenters, he said, plainly avowed that this bill was only preliminary to a demand for the severence of Church and State. Would the House be their accomplices? their tools? the ministers of their hatred against our sacred institutions?

The majority for rejecting the bill was 102.

It is a fortnight since we announced the final passage of the Irish Coercion Bill through the Lords, which took place on the evening of July 30th. The following is a brief extract from the debate on that occasion:

The Lord Chancellor could assure the Noble Earl that the bargain which he supposed the government to have made with what he called the base part of the country was the creature of his imagination; for no understanding had been come to, no negotiations had taken place, between any human being and the government, or friend of the government, authorized or unauthorized, as far as they (the Ministers) knew, which could, even by the greatest perversion of language, be characterized as a bargain. As he had mentioned the correspondence which had taken place between him and the Lord Lieutenant, he trusted that, in justice to the Noble Marquis, the production of that correspondence would not be called for. It related to private and domestic subjects, and would be perfectly unintelligible to the public at large. Some of it was in prose and some not in prose—some in Latin, and a small part in Greek; and he believed that more motley correspondence had never before been produced. (Laughter.) It was this literary intercourse, which he carried on with such a truly classical, accomplished, and great man as Lord Wellesley, that formed the chief amusement of his moments of relaxation from business. He repeated that the letter sent by Lord Wellesley to Earl Grey was not occasioned by any thing written by him.

The Marquis of Westmeath was convinced that any concession made to a certain party would only have the effect of rendering the situation of the loyal inhabitants of the country more uneasy.

The Duke of Wellington felt convinced that, if his Majesty's present Ministers had so chosen, they might not only have carried the bill with the meeting clauses in it, but also have retained Earl Grey at the head of the Government. (Hear.) He did not intend to press the amendment he had proposed to a division, for reasons which must be obvious to every one of their lordships. He only moved it that he might have an opportunity of recording his opinions, and protesting against the omission of the meeting clauses.

The amendment was then put, and negatived without a division; after which the bill was passed, and subsequently received the royal assent, as heretofore stated.

Whig Candidates.—There is something ominous in the strange coincidence of the letters forming the word "*Whig*," with the initials of the Whig Candidates.

W	H	I	G
A	A	N	O
T	R	G	W
M	P	E	E
O	E	R	N
U	R	S	
G		O	
H		L	
		L	

Philadelphia Intelligencer.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the following remarks of the Lynchburg Virginian.

Mr. Van. Buren.—We certainly do not look upon it as crimnal in any man to change his opinions upon any subject, when his mind becomes convinced that he has been heretofore in error, for, as some wise man (we forget who) has pertinently remarked, what is it but to say that we are wiser to-day than yesterday? If however, a man can furnish no good reason for his change of sentiment; and if superadded to this that change may be traced directly to motives of self-interest, it is certainly not uncharitable to doubt the sincerity of his conduct. In such a predicament does Martin Van Buren now clearly stand before the American people, as we proceed briefly to show.

When John Quincy Adams was President, Mr. Van Buren was a member of the Senate, a majority of which body was then as it is now, in opposition to the Executive. Mr. Adams, it will be recollected, took occasion, very unnecesarily as we then tho't & as we still think, to assert his right to originate missions without the concurrence of the Senate, at the same time, however, disclaiming all intention to exercise it. This assertion of an abstract power threw the then opposition party into a flame; and, in the Senate chamber as well as in the anti-administration presses throughout the Union, it was denounced as an extraordinary and dangerous claim of prerogative which ought at once to be resisted and put down. Hear Mr. Van Buren on this subject. He said:

'In his opinion, the Senate would be wanting in what it owed to its constituents, to itself, to its true interest and dignity, if it could for a moment lend its sanction to a principle so untenable and so dangerous.—The Senate, heretofore, he said, had not been insensible to what belonged to its rights. It was but the session before the last that the Executive, in a communication to us, advanced a pretension incompatible with the constitutional rights of the Senate. And how was it received? It was not the exercise, but merely the assertion of a power, on his part—an assertion, it is true, wholly insupportable, and, he believed no one would deny, most unwisely put forth. And how he asked again, had it been treated? Resolutions were introduced *denouncing the unfounded assumption as an Executive encroachment that ought to be resisted.* A disposition to do so, and to preserve and maintain the just rights of the body, not on our own account, but in behalf of those who sent us here, was then manifested, that in his judgment reflected the highest honor on the body.'

These remarks of the leading champion of the present administration, and the chosen heir of its fortunes, are important in a two fold point of view,—first, as exhibiting a just sensibility at the encroachments of the Executive, and secondly, as manifesting a due regard for the rights of the Senate, which, in a previous part of the same speech, Mr. Van Buren had declared was 'almost the only check' upon the Executive!

But, *tempora mutantur!* The times have changed, and men have changed with them! The mere assertion of an Executive power by Mr. Adams, not intended to be exercised, was denounced by Mr. Van Buren as an 'encroachment that ought to be resisted.' And yet he has seen Gen. Jackson exercise this very power—he has seen him originate the mission to Constantinople, for example, without consulting the Senate—he has heard him declare that '*all Executive power*' is deposited by the constitution in the hands of the President—he has heard him declare that the Senate has no right to resist these encroachments, by denunciatory resolutions similar to those which, when adopted in relation to Mr. Adams, he declared 'reflected the highest credit on that body,—he has seen and heard these things, not only without exciting his displeasure, but absolutely with his approbation, and, as is generally believed, acting under his own advice! In truth Mr. Van Buren's speech is a most full and satisfactory refutation of the doctrines of the Protest, that same Protest, which now finds in him a most zealous champion!

During the administration of J. Q. Adams, Mr. Van Buren regarded the Senate as almost the only check to Executive usurpation and encroachment, and called upon that body emphatically to 'resist it,' which, as no impeachment was spoken of, they could only do by the adoption of resolutions denouncing those usurpations and encroachments.—But now, when doctrines are not only asserted, but exercised in comparison of which those laid down by Mr. Adams are as a mole-hill to a mountain, Mr. Van Buren is found among those who defend those encroachments and the perpetration of them & deny to the Senate the right to 'check' them even by an expression of its disapprobation!! It is impossible that he can entertain now, less apprehension than he did then, of the dangerous consequences of Executive encroachment, or be more deeply impressed with the absolute necessity of resisting it on the part of the only body which can constitutionally check the rapid accumulation and concentration of power in the hands of the President. Why, then, is it, that he once so keenly "scented danger in the gale," can now be unaware of its existence, when it is so much greater and so much nearer—even under his very nose? It is simply we imagine, because at the period first named, John Quincy Adams, whom it was the interest of Mr. Van Buren to destroy, was President, and at the latter, Andrew Jackson, whom Mr. Van Buren is bound, not so much by the congeniality of political sentiment, as by the stronger ties of self-interest, to support. He is panting for the successorship—he knows that the only means by which he can reach that high distinction is by the transferred influence of General Jackson, aided by the patronage of the Government—and in order to secure that transference and patronage, he discards all his former opinions, and adopts the new ones framed for him. He becomes the defender of those Executive encroachments which he once declared 'ought to be resisted,' and denounces and villifies the Senate for the adoption of the denunciatory resolutions, identical in character with others, the passage of which he before solemnly declared, 'reflected the highest credit on that body.'

The Principles laid down by Mr. Van Buren, in the extract which we have made above, are immutably just and true, however much we may have differed with him *in their application* to Mr. Adam's unnecessary assertion of an Executive power which he did not intend to exercise. They were true then—and they are true now. The difficulty is, how a man who uttered them when there was such a slight reason to call for their expression, can now honestly be found in the ranks of those who are the champions of unlimited and irresponsible Executive power, and the opponents of the exercise of this salutary Senatorial check—the only barrier to an elective monarchy!

FROM THE NEW YORK LITERARY GAZETTE.

Pin-money defended by Lord Brougham.

It may be desirable to ladies to know that they must receive their pin-money *every year* or their "lords and masters" may object to pay it. This explanation of the law was given a few weeks since in the House of Lords in an appeal, in which the late *lunatic* Duchess of Norfolk was concerned. It is a question as to the arrears of pin-money alleged to be due to the representatives of the late Duchess of Norfolk during a long series of years, from the time when she was found by a jury on a writ *de lunatico inquirendo* to be of unsound mind to the time of her death, a period of 32 years, and the amount in dispute is £32,000, she being allowed by marriage settlement and otherwise, the sum of £1000 per annum for pin-money. Pin-money was with reference to dress and other personal expenses of the wife, from its very name, to go to pay for her dress, her milliner's bills, and all her other personal expenses. Persons in humble life paid their wives' bills without any separate allowance; a person a little higher in life made her an allowance of as much money as would serve her for house-keeping, and for the dresses of herself and children, without any settlement or arrangement for the purpose; persons in a higher stage again made allowance for one or both of these purposes under arrangement; and persons in a higher situation still, in the highest, made an arrangement of pin-money, which was only saying to the wife she should not be placed in the humiliating situation of disclosing to him her want of pounds every time she had occasion to go to her milliner's shop; he would allow her, exempt from his control, so much as would be consistent with his station, which would be for her dress-money, pin-money, pocket-money, or all necessary personal expenses. If this was what he took it clearly to be—pin-money:—it was equally clear that no person, of however honorable degree in their situation in life, would ever think of securing to his wife such an allowance, if he was year after year to pay her milliner's bills. If such was the construction to be put upon pin-money—if the law were otherwise than this view of it—then it was fit and proper that all persons should know what they were going to do when they were contracting to enter on the comfortable state of matrimony. Pin-money being what he had described, he took it for granted that it had this distinction from all other separate estate, and this distinction from any claim from a stanger on himself,—that it was a sum set apart as pin-money to defray expenses which would fall otherwise on the husband. The husband as well as the wife had an interest in the fund. She was to dress according to her husband's rank in life. The money was meant for the dress of the wife, to keep up the dignity and state of the husband; and if the *feme* did not choose to pay away her money to the Baron's honor, she would come in vain to the Court of Chancery for her 1000*l.* or 10,000*l.*, which she might have chosen to allow to lie in arrear. The Court would say—"No, you cannot have it; you come in vain—you must come year by year; we would have given you it if you had wanted it for its proper purpose." It secured the proper use of the money for its natural purpose, it gave the husband an interest in the expenditure of the money, and it was with that view that the Court of Chancery would not allow a woman to claim beyond a year.

Irish Tithes.—In the British House of Commons, on the 30th of July, Mr. O'Connell carried a motion to reduce the Tithes heretofore paid by the people of Ireland 40 per cent. by a vote of 82 to 33. A majority against the Ministry of 49! Mr. O'Connell said, that having carried the two points in the bill for which he had contended, he should offer no further opposition to its passage.

British Poor Laws.—The Lord Chancellor, in lately supporting, in the House of Lords, a bill repealing the Poor Laws of England, and establishing an entire new system, said, the fundamental rule in giving employment to the poor ought to be, that every man should be paid according to his work; that the employed should not be worse off than the idle; and that the idle should not consume the profits of the employed. The law of nature, said he, ordains that a father shall in need support his son, and the son his parent. But the existing law denaturalizes men: by it, the father throws his son and the son his father, *upon the parish.* He condemned the present rule of *settlement*, and other provisions of the existing Poor Laws, and called upon the Lords, as the guardians of social happiness, to restore the English Peasantry to that exalted position when they were the glory of their country and the admiration of the world. In the new system, the whole management of the Poor is proposed to be placed under the direction of a Central Board of Commissioners, to sit permanently in London.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ADVOCATE.

Who would not be a Jackson man?—"It covereth one all over like unto a blanket," as Sancho said of sleep. It is a panacea for all moral ailments, and cleanses a political leprosy as brimstone cures the itch. Do you want to raise the wind—or to find a new way to pay old debts—cry hurrah for Jackson. Have you been crossed in love or lost your law suit, or failed in trade—come and dive into the pool of Jacksonism, when the muddy waters are troubled.—Would you be a great man in spite of nature—a patriot without virtue—a statesman without knowledge—a philosopher without talent—cry hurrah for Jackson. Are you a federalist of the blue light and black cockade order, steeped in the wool of the sedition act and hung up to dry on the hooks of the proclamation and the force bill—cry hurrah for Jackson two or three times of a windy day, and you are a leader of *the* republican party. Did you approve the treason of Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold—have you been kicked and cuffed like a wet dog, by every whipster from Callender to Tom Ritchie—practise the *fa so la mi* of the Kitchen chorus—the Bank or no Bank of the Jackson-Van-Buren-Benton-Taney-Kendall school, and you are a statesman, "ripe for stratagem and spoil." Were you a dunce at school, have you been seven times spurned by the people when you offered to serve your country, and are you in want of the wherewithal to make the pot boil, try the hard money tact, and jingle a few "Benton yellow jackets" at every body but your creditors, and its odds if you don't rise to an embassy or department. It is the short cut to fame, to wealth and power; and one has hardly time to put on a clean shirt, or comb his head, before he writes his name with Kendall, and Whitney, and Blair, and Lewis, &c. &c. on the milky way of "glory." Doth it surpass your comprehension how two and two make four, cry hurrah for Jackson, and two to one if they don't make a dozen. Are you puzzled at the learning of the books, yet ambitious to be wise without reading them, get the Globe to puff you ever and anon, and your wisdom fits like a pair of inexpressibles.

This Jacksonism is a crucible, which, like that of the astrologer, turns all *baser* metals to *gold.* It is the Procrustes bed, which, if your conscience be too long, will dock it at the knees—if it be too short, will stretch it to the orthodox standard, even to the tearing asunder of joints. It is a dictionary, which spells economy and extravagance—retrenchment and corruption—reform and abuse—principal and interest—right and wrong—with the same letters. It is a great political steam Kitchen, where public opinion, Ministers Plenipotentiary, Senators, Presidents and Vice Presidents, are all cooked to order, from the rawest materials, just as the wench dresses beef steaks or apple dumpling. Oh! what it is to be a Jackson man!!

In the Western Medical Gazette, Dr. Silas Reed strongly recommends the use of Emetics in Cholera. He says—

"The emetic which I have found most successful, and which I most value, is a combination of common salt (muriate of soda,) and ground mustard, mixed in a quantity of warm water, sufficient to dissolve and dilute them, as circumstances may require. Where the torpor and prostration is not alarming, the salt water alone may produce the desired effect, but where the reverse is the case, the mustard should be added, and increased in quantity according to the degree of torpor and insensibility present. Very little regard need be paid to quantity; from one to two table-spoonsful of each must be administered when collapse is fast approaching, and repeated until the vomiting and excruciating distress in the epigastrium entirely subside, and evidence of re-action appears. Combinedly taken, they stimulate the coats of the stomach with more, and operate in less time, and with more power. They appear to have a stimulant effect on the stomach, different and more congenial than that from any other stimulating substance, which I have ever seen administered in cholera. I value the lobelia emetic very highly, but it is rather more prostrating, and cannot be repeated as often as might be desired. The antimonial emetic, though sanctioned by Dr. Cartwright, in the malignant fevers of the South, and advocated by a few in cholera, appears even less worthy of confidence than the lobelia. I look upon it as more relaxing and exhausting, while the salt and mustard have the two-fold property of being tonic and stimulant or excitant. I have frequently seen these latter act almost like a charm, in subduing all the untoward symptoms of a malignant case, and have therefore a confidence in them, bordering a little, no doubt, on enthusiasm, yet I must insist that it is well founded.

A Short Dialogue.—"Look at this Jackson money," said an office-holder to an honest market man; "such is the currency Old Hickory gives the country."

"Where did you get it?"

"At the Mint."

"How much have you got?"

"I have had from ten to fifteen thousand dollars."

"You are an office-holder, I infer."

"I am."

"And you calculate upon gulling me by a contemptible display of the very wages you receive for deceiving and ruining me—yes, ruining me. You, and those who fatten on the People's money, have plenty of gold; but we, who labor honestly for our livelihoods, have the proceeds of our labor taken away from us by the mad course of the Chief whose collar you wear. You are rich, while we are ruined."

"But, sir—"

"I want no words. You attempt to deceive me by the glitter of the sordid gold which has been wrung from the People, to pamper a lazy race of office-holders, who, instead of attending to their business, go up and down the market houses, exhibiting the wages of their servitude, and persuading the People to join them in their bondage. You and your Chief have stripped me of my hard-earned money, and now insult the poverty you have occasioned, by exhibiting your spoils before me. Be gone with your gull-traps."

It is supposed that the office-holder will be more careful hereafter in selecting his subjects.

We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer that the Post Office Department, in a fit of economy, is about to take the mail from the Rail Road at that place, deeming the price charged by the Rail Road Company for its conveyance, too extravagant. When, however, the great increase of speed on the rail road is taken into consideration, in connection with the fact that the Department has been in the practice of giving enormous *extra* allowances to *individual* contractors, to expedite the mail on their routes, it may be doubted whether in this case the compensation is too extravagant, or whether it is judicious economy to dispense with a mail conveyance which gives such important facilities to the commercial operations of the country. The Rail Road Company are making arrangements by which they can send passengers on the great Southern route *one day* ahead of the mail when it ceases to be carried on the rail road; "and then, (says the Intelligencer) let any sudden change take place in the price of the great staples of the South, let any interesting news reach us from the North or from abroad, on receipt of which some enterprising merchant despatches an express by the Rail Road, while a dozen others (firm believers in the faith of the Department) write by mail—and, *nous verrons.* We cannot but think one or two such events happening in the course of a year, would ring such a peal through the country, that the Department would be willing to give the Company the mail on any terms.

Norfolk Herald.

Fruits of the "Experiment."—We suppose that the following facts, showing an extraordinary inactivity in navigation, must be set down to the general distrust caused by the extraordinary measure resorted to by the Executive just twelve months ago:

Tonnage Unemployed.—From an inquiry made by Messrs. Topliff, of City Hall News Room, Boston, it is ascertained that the number of vessels, which have registers, now lying at our wharves, unemployed, is 152, viz: 61 ships and barks, amounting to 21,413 tons; 71 brigs, 13,531 tons, and 20 schooners, 2092 tons: total of tonnage unemployed, 37,036 tons. This, it is to be observed, does not include a considerable number of large vessels which have coasting licenses.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

What some call Luck.—One person will swallow penknives and yet live on many years; while another, in eating, gets a small bit of liver in his windpipe and dies. One has the shaft of a gig passed completely through his body and recovers; another only runs a thorn into his hand and no skill can save him. One is thrown fifty or a hundred feet down a cliff, and survives; another has his neck broken, by a mere overturn in his gig, on a smooth plain. We have lately seen an aged and healthy minister who fell from the belfry of a common steeple to the ground a few years ago; but we have also seen a lady die in consequence of falling down gently, on a level floor. So that the race is not *always* to the swift, nor the battle always to the strong.

People's Magazine.

BOSTON, September 12.

Submarine Descension.—Mr. Norcross made his "submarine descension" yesterday afternoon, on the North side of the Western Avenue, before a crowd of about two thousand people. He left Braman's Bath at 5 P. M. in a boat with several of his friends, which was brought to about two hundred yards west of the Bath. He then affixed to his head the apparatus weighing seventy-five pounds, and resting upon his shoulders, with his India rubber dress attached. At half past five he descended where the water was nine feet deep, and walked the distance of a quarter of a mile, towing the boat; when he ascended and wished to know if the spectators were satisfied—if not he would descend again. The unanimous reply was, "you have done well—we are satisfied." He then took off his apparatus and landed amid the hearty cheers of the multitude.

Old Money.—A friend left with us yesterday, an old fashioned "ha' penny" or copper, coined in 1783. On one side in the centre, is an eye surrounded by rays, between the extremity of each pencil of rays is a star, amounting in all to thirteen, and below is one large star, representing the good old motto, "*E pluribus unum.*" The legend on this side is "*nova Constitution.*" On the obverse is the letters U. S. surrounded by a wreath, with the legend, *Libertas* JUSTITIA, 1783.—*U. S. Gazette.*

The Process of Despotism.—The Cincinnati Republican declares that *Martin Van Buren* is "the legitimate successor of *Andrew Jackson.*"

Wasting Time in Bed.—In all countries, and in all climates, we should try to sleep half our hours before midnight. The person who instead of going to bed at 9, sits up till 11 and then sleeps during two hours of daylight the following morning is guilty of neglect of economy—For suppose he makes this constant practice during his whole business life, say fifty years. The oil or tallow which he would consume would not be estimated at less than one cent an evening, which in 50 years would be 182 50—not a very large sum to be sure; but to every young man worth saving.

Again, if an hour's sleep before midnight is worth more than an hour in the morning, then an hour in the morning is of course worth less than an hour before midnight, and a person must sleep a great number of hours in the morning to obtain an equal amount of rest.—A person retiring at 11 and rising at eight would probably get no more rest; possibly less than a person who should sleep from 9 to 5—a period one hour shorter. But if so, he actually loses an hour of time a day. And you well know, if Franklin had not told us so that *time is money.*

Now, if we estimate the value of this time at 10 cents an hour, for one person in four of a population equal to that of the U. States—and this is probably a fair estimate—the loss of an individual in a year, or 313 working days, would be $31 30. The loss of a population equal to that of the United States, would in 50 years be no less than five thousand and eighty-six millions of dollars.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

POLITICS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Editors of the *North Carolina Journal* state no new facts and do not controvert ours, but labour to draw very different deductions from them. Their argument is couched in respectful terms, and but for its extreme length, and that the like civility was not extended to us, should be re-published. In conclusion, the *Journal* remarks:

"The *Register* further inquires of us if there has been any change adverse to the Bank in Cumberland. We answer by giving the result of the vote in the recent contest, and where it was made the question in the election of members of Assembly both for the county and town. The aggregate vote of the Jackson candidates in the common districts of the county and town was 1060, while the Bank candidates received 392. The Register will remember that the Bank is *located* HERE."

We have nothing to say in reply to this statement, save that we asked no question about the Bank, and that *the query* which we did submit, remains unanswered. The accuracy of the opinion, in reply to the question *assumed for us*, will probably be inquired into nearer home.

While on the subject, we take the liberty of asking our brethren of the *Journal*, upon what principle it is that they permit "a voice from the West" to be heard through their columns? With the writer of the communication, we have nothing to do. But we put it to the Editors, as gentlemen, to say whether the rules of party warfare justify a violation of the common courtesies of life. Freedom of the Press, is a freedom to do right—not the liberty to do wrong. And a difference of political opinion is a poor excuse for opening the columns of a newspaper to indulge the personal or party malevolence of any one, in scurrilous abuse of an individual for whom, we are confident the Editors must feel at least *personal* respect. We have been politically opposed for five or six years to "the able and patriotic Senator" referred to by the Editor and their correspondent, but *we ourselves* have never used, or permitted *others* through our columns to use towards him, language personally disrespectful. Nor will we while we have the control of a Press, unwittingly disregard the decent proprieties of life, for the temporary gratification of advancing the objects of any party with which we may be associated.

The Nashville Banner publishes a list of the Members of the late Convention of Tennessee, with a statement of the places of their birth; from which it appears that 22 are natives of Tennessee; 17 of Virginia; 12 of North Carolina; 2 of Kentucky; 2 of Pennsylvania; 2 of Ireland; 1 of Georgia; 1 of Connecticut; and 1 of Massachusetts. The following are the names of those from North Carolina, together with the counties of their nativity:

Hugh C. Armstrong, Surry county.
Robert M. Burton, Granville county.
Willie Blount, Pitt county.
Newton Cannon, Guilford county.
Wm. G. Childress, county not stated.
James Gray, Montgomery county.
Isaac Hill, Edgecombe county.
Andrew A. Kincannon, Surry county.
Peter Kendall, Montgomery county.
James W. Smith, Granville county.
Wm. C. Smartt, Mecklenburg county.
Isaac Walton, Gates county.

LATEST FROM MAINE

We have nothing definite from Maine. Mr. Dunlap is certainly chosen Governor. The whole number of votes, per latest returns, was 65,420; necessary to a choice 32,710; leaving for the Jackson candidate a majority of 1056 votes. In 1833 the Jackson majority in the same towns was 8—EIGHT THOUSAND. Sixty-six towns remain to be heard from, viz: Oxford 18, Somerset 20, Penobscot 3, Hancock four, Washington 27. These towns, when heard from, cannot change the result of the election for Governor; but, until they are heard from, uncertainty hangs over the number in the House of Representatives, and over two of the Congressional districts.

Nat. Int.

Augusta Georgia, Sept. 19.

"The *false* reports that have been circulated in the country in regard to the health of our city, has had a tendency to injure our business within the last few days. As far up the country as Washington, (Wilkes Co.) the wagoners are turning about with the Cotton and making homeward with all possible speed, stopping only occasionally to look back to see if they can see any thing of "*Cholera coming.*" There have been but few deaths in all by Cholera here since it first commenced. The city is unusually healthy for this season of the year or any other."

Sept. 20.

I notice in the Charleston papers many exaggerated reports of Cholera here, put in faith in them—Augusta is now more healthy than I have ever known it, and there has been no report within, I believe, 48 hours. All those attacked have brought the disease on themselves by imprudence, and there is no kind of alarm exhibited here, even by the most timid.

Health of Savannah.—Though disease has been active in our vicinity, our citizens (says the *Georgian,*) are still blessed with health. *No Cholera* is in Savannah. We trust we long to say that it has disappeared from the plantations as suddenly as it made its appearance.

Let the friends of a specie currency remember that within the last six years Martin Van Buren and his party in the State of New York have created no less than fifty-six new banks.—Does this look like introducing a hard money currency? Is this the party to cry out "No Bank?" Is Martin Van Buren the man to elevate to the Presidency to promote the circulation of gold instead of paper? Before he was made Governor of N. Y. there were in that State but 34 Banks, now there are eighty-seven, and three have failed!

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30, 1834.

In our paper of last week, we extracted some remarks of the *Carolina Watchman*, on the subject of the next Presidency, and expressed a belief that a Convention might be assembled in the State, in relation to that very interesting event. The following remarks of the *Carolinian*, of the last week, demand much attention. Perhaps the course recommended by that paper is the safer. Our people wish to see our native State enter fully and fairly, the ample field of noble contest that political and commercial importance in which her resources, physical and intellectual, if developed, would justify, may lead us to seize with too much delight and credulity, any sign of a revival.

"These are times of vast and increasing importance to the destiny of North Carolina.—The subject of a Convention, which to us, appears to lay at the root of all our evils, is likely to succeed; produce a reform in our Constitution; place the weight of representation where it should be; vigorously adopt and *energetically* prosecute, some works of internal Improvements; bring the rich and untold treasures of the West on the Atlantic, (to Cape Fear if you please;) banish sectional jealousies; extend a liberal and fostering hand to the education of our people; send forth men of talents into the councils of the State and Nation;—let every individual exert his influence to raise the tone of feeling, and strong and concentrated effort, will land the State where every son of North Carolina will rejoice and delight to see her, among the foremost in the blessings which, by her prudent and mild laws, she would scatter among her children; among the foremost in the discharge of the great trust of handing down the blessings of our republican institutions to those who are to come after us, unimpaired and unimpaired; yet improved and augmented and as far as possible, perfected. If a Convention is called, and division ensue, injury would follow. The enemy says the "Carolinian," is a "veteran well drilled corps"—nothing is left unless nothing is spared to gain their end. Let the Whigs of North Carolina stand ready and prepare for the time when action is necessary; this, perhaps, may be the safer and more prudent course.

FROM THE SALISBURY CAROLINIAN.

Next Presidency.—We regret, for several reasons to see some of the Whig papers in North Carolina recommending a State Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency: in the first place, because we believe that such a measure would at once produce an excitement in the State, which would withdraw public attention from objects of real importance, which can only be effected by steady and concentrated efforts. We allude to Internal Improvements, and the Reform of our State Constitution.

However, since the failure of the late Judge Murphey scheme, has it been practicable to produce the same tone, on the former subject, that existed prior to that fatal catastrophe. We are appalled, now, a healthy state of feeling in relation to the same matter; and, when we consider the importance, and the difficulty of bringing the public mind to act on it liberally, we feel much disposed to avert every thing that can interfere with it.

The majority of the People of the State have much interest, also, an amendment of the State Constitution. There is now every reason to hope that the subject may be soon effected, unless retarded by the interposition of another great cause of public excitement. It is well known that eleven years ago we were as near, as now, the accomplishment of this, when the almost unexampled excitement of the then pending Presidential contest occupied the place of our local concerns, and successfully silenced entirely the cry for Constitutional Reform.

We therefore hope that those at least who are friendly to these great State objects will not aid in diverting public attention, now, into another channel.

It is true there is already some excitement, as there ought to be, in regard to the next Presidency—but it is not so all absorbing as it would be were several parties in the State decisively arrayed under their selected leaders.

We think that, even in relation to the Presidential Election itself, the proposed movement on the part of the Whigs would be premature. Though Whig, as their name indicates, in opposition to executive encroachments, the Whigs are still divided in sentiment on other points. This unhappy state of things, which has been produced by the intemperate conduct of a few heated partisans, is hoped, as we trust, to the necessity, which all must perceive of resisting a *common* enemy. But they should hesitate to risk the possibility of an explosure in Convention; and should prefer awaiting somewhat longer the course of events, which is gradually removing the obstacles to a cordial union among the Whigs.

The enemy we have to contend with is a veteran well-drilled corps. In discipline they can gain nothing by time, while they are continually decreasing in numerical strength. They are well aware of this, although they affect to think otherwise. Hence it would be the very move they most desire if the Whigs should prematurely go into convention, and there disagree.—The motto of the Regency is, "Divide and conquer the enemy, and then divide the *spoils*."—While the cry of the Whigs is, "Let us first save the Constitution, and divide the spoils of victory to its fortification from future assaults."

What good could the Whigs effect by going into Convention this Fall? There are already some fifteen or more candidates in nomination, in addition to the Regency candidate. Is it proper or intended, that the Whigs of North Carolina should at once take their stand in favor of one of these? What good would result from this course? Even if it be for the purpose of selecting a candidate who has not yet been named, would that have a greater tendency to unite the Whigs, to keep them out of the House of Representatives, and defeat the "their apparent?"

We may be wrong, but we entertain the opinion, and many friends of observation concur with us, that such a course would defeat the object of the Whigs. We firmly believe that if we should prematurely attempt to seleet an acceptable candidate, and fail in doing so, our fate—the fate of our principles—would be sealed in North Carolina, and that we might at once "give up the good ship," with her crew and cargo, to be used at pleasure, for at least eight years, by the *Magician Kinderhook*, the remainder subject to the appointment of the Kitchen Cabinet.

We hope the Whigs throughout the State will consider these things, and not act hastily where so much depends upon their action.

Manual Labor School.—The new Building for the accommodation of the Students of this Institution, will soon be completed. We were much pleased with the appearance of the Vane that now adorns the Cupola—it is a Female Figure representing science—in one hand she holds a Globe—the other extended, shows from what "point of the compass the wind blows." We think the design quite appropriate and ornamental, and does credit to the taste of our enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. James Martine, who, we understand designed and executed it.

In reading the proceedings of the very large meeting held in the City of New York, we were struck with the following, in a Resolution offered by one of the meeting:—that the approaching contest does not involve the question of "*Bank or no Bank*,', "*Jackson or anti-Jackson*,"—but that the *true* question is—Martin Van Buren, and "the power behind the throne," or, the *Constitution, the Laws*, and, *the Liberty of the Country*. The Jackson prints in the State would make the Whigs of North Carolina believe differently if they could—but "Alas! Poor Yorick."

Quere—How many copies of ex-Secretary Taney's *Dissertation* about the Bank, published in the 'North Carolina Journal' last week, have been forwarded to this place—or prepared here for circulation? Who pays the cost? Not the Bank we suppose, but perhaps the *People!*

Quere 2d.—Was not the paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers, professing to give the opinions of Gen. Lafayette in relation to President Jackson and the course he has taken in relation to the Bank, scouted more than a year since as a forgery and insult to the understanding of the intelligent men in the country? May be the death of the General has induced its revival. The friends of the Administration stop at nothing.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Aug 8—COTTON.—The sales for the week ending to-day, were 12,000 bales, at steady prices.

Aug. 13—COTTON.—The sales on Thursday were 2500 bags, Friday 2000, Saturday 1500, Monday 1500, Tuesday 2500, and to-day 2000.—The market continues quiet, without alteration in prices since last week:—14 vessels from the United States, and 2 from Bahia with Cotton, have arrived this week.

Friday, 15th.—Our Cotton Market is still without change—the demand being moderate at our last quotations for American, and for long staple rather better prices are obtainable. 1209 American have been taken on speculation, and —— American, and —— Surat for export. The import is 19347 bags, and the sales are 13930 bags, viz. 270 Sea Island, 17½d to 23d—110 stained do. 9d to 14d—2670 Alabama, &c. 7¾d to 9½d—3600 New Orleans 7¾d to 11d—1310 Pernams 11¼d to 12¼d—900 Bahia 10¼d to 10¾d—750 Maranham 9¾d to 10¼d—20 Para 10d—30 Demarara 9¼d to 12d—30 Egyptian 15¾d to 16d—and 470 Surat at 6¼d to 7¼d per lb.

LONDON MARKETS—FRIDAY, AUG. 15.

COTTON.—The Cotton Market at Liverpool is heavy and rather lower for the ord descriptions. Here trade is dull, but the prices are well maintained; the purchases this week consist of 680 Surat, ord to good fair 6¼d a 7¼d; Madras, fair to good 7¾d a 7¾d; 46 Pernams, good 11¾d. This day at the public sale of 136 bales of New Orleans Cotton, there appeared to be no buyers, near the whole was taken in, mid to good 8¼d a 9¼d.

[We have been politely permitted to make the following extract from a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 20, 1834.

"As the new crop of Cotton is now coming in, we presume it will be a matter of some interest to you to be regularly advised of the state of the Cotton Market.

"We are this morning in possession of Liverpool advices to 17th August. The market for the week ending August 8, was rather quiet, the sales amounting to 12000 bales. For the week ensuing, the sales amounted to 14000 bales, without any variation of prices, except for middling qualities Alabamas which were a shade lower. Imports for same week 19400 bales.

"In our market the demand continues good, although the stock on hand is small not exceeding 6 to 8000 bales. Uplands quoted in Liverpool 7¾ a 9¼;—here 12 a 15½."

Charleston, Sept. 22.

Sales of Cotton were made yesterday, (says the Columbia *Times*, of the 19th inst.) at 13 cents—a decline of one cent from the sales several days previous. Our advice to the planters is, not to be *over-anxious* to sell, especially as we have authenticated accounts that there will be a defalcation in the crop.

Health of New-Orleans.—Since the year 1816, says the *Bee* of the 12th inst.) we have not had a more healthy season than the present, and we now reasonably expect to escape the epidemic. During the last five days, we have heard some little talk of yellow fever, but, upon strict inquiry, have not been able to fix upon a certain case. The weather for the last few days, and since the late heavy rains, has been quite cool and agreeable—mostly favorable, with common prudence, to health. Of Cholera, we have not heard of a single case, and should we be blessed with a continuance of the like health, we may expect that business will begin at an early season.

It is our painful duty (says the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of yesterday) to record the death of Judge Wm. H. Crawford. We have been informed that he died last week, at the house of Mr. Meriwether, a few miles from Elberton, to which place he was proceeding to preside at the September term of the Superior Court of Elbert county.

A friend writes from Ashe county: "On Friday morning, the 12th inst. we had a considerable frost, fodder and tender garden vegetables are slightly injured; little damage, however, is apprehended to the unusual fine crops of corn. Yesterday morning we had another frost, but less severe. Now the weather is pleasant.

Among the company of visiters who came to this place to enjoy mountain air is the Hon. *Lewis Williams*, whose health is fast improving."—*Salem Reporter.*

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

Amount of Taxes paid into the State Treasury by each County, in the year 1832.

Anson,	$933 17	Johnston,	$964 10
Ashe,	405 87	Lincoln,	1957 54
Brunswick,	573 33	Lenoir,	667 78
Buncombe,	1138 91	Moore,	496 31
Burke,	1306 70	Macon,	312 52
Beaufort,	1148 31	Montgomery,	688 44
Bladen,	631 38	Mecklenburg,	1853 18
Bertie,	1613 32	Martin,	842 85
Craven,	1688 27	New Hanover,	2697 59
Carteret,	386 55	Nash,	832 32
Currituck,	512 59	Northampton,	1769 74
Camden,	648 81	Onslow,	591 75
Caswell,	1351 45	Orange,	2478 37
Chowan,	947 02	Person,	874 86
Chatham,	1420 53	Pasquotank,	1013 60
Cumberland,	2018 52	Pitt,	1245 91
Columbus,	367 04	Perquimons,	753 98
Cabarrus,	828 56	Rowan,	1880 87
Duplin,	852 59	Randolph,	928 26
Davidson,	1085 95	Rockingham,	1249 11
Edgecombe,	1941 11	Robeson,	617 70
Franklin,	1120 95	Richmond,	810 52
Guilford,	1546 84	Rutherford,	1553 86
Gates,	774 43	Sampson	952 74
Granville,	1972 54	Surry,	1064 51
Greene,	642 59	Stokes,	1392 26
Halifax,	2130 57	Tyrrell,	473 38
Hertford,	1057 20	Washington,	560 01
Hyde,	528 37	Wilkes,	597 40
Haywood,	357 97	Wake,	2280 43
Iredell,	1175 34	Warren,	1431 57
Jones,	558 20	Wayne,	1000 03

Each member of the Legislature is entitled to receive three dollars per day during his attendance in the Legislature, which for the last session, continuing 58 days, was $174, besides mileage at ten cents per mile, for going and returning from Raleigh, which will average at least $36, making each member, pay for one session, amount to the sum of $200—and as each County has three members, their pay is the sum of $600.

There is therefore, 12 Counties in the State that do not pay the expenses of their members in the Legislature. This great inequality in the rights of the citizens as at present practised, is a most conclusive reason why the Constitution of the State should be amended.

It is contrary to the nature and spirit of a Republican Government, that one man should have as much political power in the same community as five or six others, his equals, which is now the fact in North Carolina, because one resides in a small county and the six in a large one.—Should the taxes be apportioned equally among the counties as the Representatives is, it would amount according to the amount paid last year, to the sum of $1102 68 for each county;—there are thirty-eight counties, whose taxes fall below that sum; and eleven others whose payments rise but little above that proportion; these are, Buncombe, Burke, Beaufort, Caswell, Chatham, Franklin, Iredell, Pitt, Rockingham, Stokes, & Warren; the whole surplus over the proper proportion, paid by these 11 counties, is the sum of $1851 26. Fifteen other counties, to wit: Bertie, Craven, Cumberland, Edgecombe, Guilford, Granville, Halifax, Lincoln, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Northampton, Orange, Rowan, Rutherford, Wake, who pay the sum of $12,843 58 cts. more than their due proportion; besides this, they have to make up the deficiencies of all the 38 small counties, whose payments are below their proper portion, by a larger amount than the others are above that sum, to wit, the sum of $14,747 32.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Defence of the Revolutionary History of North Carolina.—The volume by this title which has just issued from the press, is from the pen of Joseph Seawell Jones, of Shocco, North Carolina, and is highly creditable to his talents. It was occasioned by a letter of Mr. Jefferson, in reply to one from the late John Adams, in the year 1819, giving him an account which he had lately met with in one of the public papers, of the citizens of Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, having *declared themselves free and independent*, on the 20th May, 1775, more than a year before the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the U. States. Mr. Jefferson, in his letter, considers this account as "*spurious*, and an unjustifiable *quiz*," and treats it very lightly.

The "Defence" of the claims of North Carolina against this impeachment of them, which is now before us, is divided into three parts. The first comprises a history of the Revolution in North Carolina to the period of the Declaration of Independence. The second contains the most indubitable evidence of the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The last part is devoted to the defence of the character of Wm. Hooper, of that State, who is denounced by Mr. Jefferson as the rankest Tory in the Congress of 1776.

All who feel an interest in this subject, and North Carolinians especially, will be gratified by a perusal of this production. It is severe upon Mr. Jefferson, however; in justification of which, Mr. Jones, in the conclusion of his work, says:

"I have endeavored to defend the character of North Carolina from the abuse of one, the popularity of whose name, with many, gives a sanction even to the fiction of an impossibility. The character of Mr. Hooper, and the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration, are important points in the estimate which posterity will make of the character of the State. I feel confident that I have fulfilled my promise, and that the character of the former has been vindicated, and the truth of the latter established, beyond the reach of controversy. In the course of my labors, I have studiously shunned all equivocation of language, and have not hesitated to write with a bitterness of reproach correspondent to the malignity of the charge of *Mr. Jefferson*. The enormity of the calumny, while it demanded a patient investigation, has justified the severest denunciation."

If North Carolina is really in earnest in her desire to have in the Senate of the United States, in place of that very insignificant person Mr. *Brown*, a Senator equal to the ablest of the distinguished men who now adorn that body, she has a *Wm. Gaston*, who, in such times as these, could not, albeit unsolicitous of the honors of public life, refuse his services.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Justice.—Perhaps one of the most difficult virtues which men ought to practice is that of justice to an adversary. We recommend the study of this virtue to those who have withdrawn their names from our subscription, because they "*could not bear to hear any thing in favor of Jackson!*" We do most sincerely advise them to cultivate a different spirit, as the time may come when a similar prejudice may cause them to feel the bitterness of such injustice. We do not make these remarks to retain those gentlemen on our list—we stoop to no man, to obtain either money or courtesy, and desire none to patronize us who do not think the People's Press an equivalent for $3 per annum.—*Wilmington People's Press.*

We understand that all the Members of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office business have reached this city. The committee consists of Mr. Connor, of North Carolina, Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Mr. Everett of Vermont, Mr. Beardsley, of New York, Mr. Watmough, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, and Mr. Stoddert, of Maryland.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The Hon. Horace Binney has declined a re-election to Congress. We see it stated that Joseph R. Ingersoll, Esq. has been nominated by the Whig delegates of the city, in the place of Mr. B. Whether Mr. I. will accept the nomination, is not known.

U. S. Gazette.

Illinois.—Official returns of the recent election are at last published. For Governor, Joseph Duncan received 17,603 votes; Kinney 10,236 votes; McLaughlin 4,428; and James Adams near 1000. Gen. Duncan, it will be observed, has more votes than all the other candidates. Mr. Kinney was the candidate of the office holders, and was supported almost exclusively upon the ground of his Jacksonism.—*National Intelligencer.*

Brother Jonathan a "little" too sharp for himself.—We take the following from the New York Star.

"*Gold.*—Honest John Bull is taken advantage of the swindling project of the Kitchen Cabinet, by importing sovereigns of full weight, and having them coined into Van Buren half eagles, with as much alloy as reduces the value of each *thirty-three cents*. As these will not be received in a foreign country, of course they remain here, and who is cheated? The American people. They pay by this humbug, for every half eagle *thirty-three* cents more than its value. Will the people not open their eyes to this fraud?"

Important to Working Men.—We find in the Connecticut Courant a notice of the following cause, which was tried at the recent session of the County Court at Hartford:—

"Thompsonville Carpet Manufacturing Company *vs.* W. Taylor and others.—This was a suit against the defendants for conspiring to raise the price of wages, and hindering other weavers from going into the employment of the plaintiffs, and had a *strike* in July, 1833. The great point in the case, was whether the peaceably conspiring or agreeing among the workmen to refuse to work for less than a named sum, constituted a ground of civil action on the part of the employer. On this point the Court charged the Jury in the negative. The case was much labored, and consumed a week in trying it. Verdict for the defendants."

A drop of comfort for the Van Buren men.—We copy from the Tennessee Beacon, one of the most devoted of the Administration papers, the following explicit declaration in relation to Mr. Van Buren's prospects of receiving the support of the Western states for the Presidency.

"In New York, and perhaps some other sections of the Union, the opinion seems to be prevalent that Martin Van Buren is to be run by the republican party as the successor of General Jackson. Notwithstanding Mr. Van Buren's declared principles are the same as those of the republican party, we esteem it almost an impossibility for him to secure the votes of the Western states. The opinion is abroad that Van Buren is too much of a magician, and how-soever this opinion may be, it is impossible to counteract its effect.

"We are persuaded that with General Jackson Mr. Van Buren is a favorite, but whether more a favorite than Judge White we are unable to say—be that as it may, and notwithstanding Gen. Jackson's great popularity in the West and South, we think it impossible for him to transfer his popularity to Mr. Van Buren, even in this State, which has never withheld from him a gift within her bestowal. The mass of the republican party are devoted to "principles not men," and the fear that Mr. Van Buren is too pliant, will no doubt restrain many from his support."

Curious Discoveries in Greece.—A letter from Athens states, that during some recent excavations on the field on which the battle of Charonea was fought, there had been found the colossal lion which the Thebans erected to the memory of their countrymen who perished in the conflict. Several curious monuments of antiquity have also been discovered at Kydno and Delos, and have been deposited in the Greek Museum.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A Luxury.—We were yesterday permitted to examine a cigar, presented by the commander of an English ship to the master of one of our whalemen, just returned from the Pacific, as a memorial of the imitative power of our eastern brethren. This cigar was taken from a large parcel which the Briton had purchased of the Yankee, with intent to solace himself occasionally with a glorious puff of the pure Indian weed; and the disappointment of Mr. Bull's nose, so sharply bent on being regaled with the true Virginia fragrance, at perceiving an odor exceedingly unlike that of the anticipated tobacco, may be readily imagined. Like the sample now shown us, his whole stock of smoke tubes consisted of cigar-shaped rolls of *oak leaves* and *skunk cabbage*, without even a pinch of snuff intermixed, to give them a taint.

Nantucket Enq.

Extract of a Letter dated, Sept. 22, from a Gentleman in Savannah, to a friend in Charleston.

"With regard to the Cholera, I can only say, we have it in our neighborhood. Take an instance—I was told last evening from one in authority, that the day before, there were 3 deaths by Cholera in the city. Take another instance—the Clergy of this city on last Friday, petitioned Council to set apart next Friday as a day of humiliation and prayer. Council refused, on the ground that it would occasion a panic among our friends abroad, and prevent their returning. We are alarmed, but not extravagantly so. We feel we have much cause for thankfulness, but we also feel that we have the terrific disease at our door. To show you that we have the Cholera in our city, I will mention a circumstance that occurred yesterday; a female went to Church in the morning, was attacked and removed home during service, and died in the afternoon, and was buried before night.—These instances could be multiplied.

Mercury.

MARRIED,

On the 17th inst., at the residence of Mr. Wm. Dewitt, (S. C.) by the Rev. Mr. Bailey, Mr. DAVID S. WINGATE, of this town, to Miss EMILY MOSHER, of Bristol, R. I.

DIED,

At Cheraw, S. C., on the 20th inst. Mr. ALEXANDER McQUEEN, a native of Scotland, and for many years a resident of this place. He was born September 20, 1782.

In this County, on yesterday morning, Mr. JOSIAH EVANS, Jr., aged about 27 years. He has left a wife and one child to mourn his early death.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to September 24.

Brigs, Adams from Baltimore, Crusader from St. Thomas, Star from Boston. Schooner Regulus from New York.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 45. Bacon, 12 a 12½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton new 13½. Corn new 60 a 75. Flaxseed, $1 40. Flour, 5 a 50 dollars. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 40 a 45. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 13 a 14. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11.

Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society.

THE second regular meeting of this Institution will take place in the Town Hall on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 6th October, at 7 o'clock.

By order of the Vice President,

JNO. CARNEY, *Sec'y.*

September 30, 1834. [1w]

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS,

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

YARBROUGH & RAY

HAVE received their usual supply of

FALL GOODS,

Which they offer for sale on accommodating terms.

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1834. 4-4w

Beef, Pork and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMERS WALKER & HENRIETTA,

10 Bbls. prime PORK,
7 do do BEEF,
15 do No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

COFFEE.

11 Bags now landing, for sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

LIME.

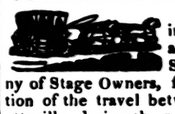
22 Casks Thomaston LIME,
For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

September 30, 1834.

To Stage Proprietors.

THE PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS OF THE *PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD COMPANY*,



Are desirous of entering into arrangements with an energetic and responsible Stage Proprietor or Company of Stage Owners, for the proper accommodation of the travel between Petersburg and Fayetteville, during the next four years, from the first of January, 1835. The transportation of passengers by the Company's Rail Road to the Roanoke is effected, including all stoppages, in about five hours; and the number of travellers which this Rail Road already commands, would justify the most extensive arrangements for the purpose.—A Stage Proprietor with good teams and but ordinary energy, may easily, in connection with the Rail Road, anticipate the great Southern Mail at Fayetteville, on the route proposed by the Post Office Department for the next contract at least twelve hours, and of course secure the *whole of the travel* between the South and North.

It is believed that no Stage route in the United States offers so good a field for the enterprize of one or more energetic individuals as the one above described. Any further information will be given on application to

WIRT ROBINSON,
Superintendent P. R. Road.

September 23, 1834. 4 5w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland county, on the 23d instant, a Negro Man named RANDALL, who says he belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., of Wake County. He is about 44 or 45 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 30, 1834. 4tf.

Runaway,

FROM the Subscriber, an indented Apprentice by the name of WESLEY NELSON.—All persons are cautioned not to employ, or harbour him, as the penelty of the law will be rigidly enforced.

SOLOMON NASH.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27. 4-5t.

CAMPBELL & PRIOR

ARE now receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD AND SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain

WATCHES,

Of various qualities, fine and common Fashiona ie

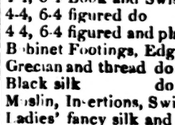
Jewelry

Of every description; Silver SPOONS, Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c.; Plated and Britannia WARE, Military EQUIPMENTS, fine GUNS, fine CUTLERY

Mathematical and Musical

INSTRUMENTS,

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.



Clock and Watch REPAIRING, and other WORK in their line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

September 30, 1834. 4tf.

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

EUGENE B. DRAKE

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to and taken the Stand on the So. West corner of Market Square and Gillespie street, known as Staiert's Corner, where he is just receiving and opening, direct from New York, a very general and excellent assortment of British, French, India and American Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Groceries,

Which, in connection with his former Stock, makes his assortment both extensive and complete.

Among which are:

Sup. extra blue, black, and sea green Cloths and Cassimeres,
Steel mix'd and drab do.
Ditto ditto and blue Satitnets,
3-4, 4-4 brown and bleached Domestics,
3-4, 4-4 Plaids, Checks and Ginghams,
3-4, 4-4 Bed Tickings,
British, French and American Calicoes,
White, red and green Flannels,
Green Baize and cotton ditto,
Tartan Plaids and blue Camlets,
Merino Cloths, Circassians and Bombazetts,
India Satin and Italian Lustrings,
Imitation ditto do ditto,
Blue, red and green Florences,
Blue, black, brown, claret and lilac Gros-de-Naps,
Pongee, Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
4-4, 6-4 Cambrics and Jaconets,
4-4, 6-4 Book and Swiss Muslin,
4-4, 6-4 figured do ditto,
4-4, 6-4 figured and plain Bobinets,
Bobinet Footings, Edgings and Quiltings,
Grecian and thread do do ditto,
Black silk do do ditto,
Muslin, Insertions, Swiss Lace and Lace Capes,
Ladies' fancy silk and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Ditto white, green and black, blond, gauze and bobinet Lace Veils.
Ditto white and merino Handkerchiefs and Shawls,
Gentlemen's Flag, Bandana and Pongee Hdkffs,
A general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gloves and Hosiery,
Ladies' Cravats and Head Ornaments,
Beed Bags and Hair Reticules,
White and coloured Braids, Piping and Cord,
Plain and figured Lustring, satin and gauze Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Ditto do belt ditto,
Taffetas ditto,
Gentlemen's linen Bosoms and Collars,
Ditto bombazine and velvet Stocks,
Ditto gum elastic and cotton Suspenders,
Ditto silk and cotton Umbrellas,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's cloth, merino, silk, circassian, camlet and plaid Cloaks.

Hats and Shoes.

A large and general assortment, embracing a variety equal to any in this place.—Also, Men's and Womens' Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries and Hardware.

40 bags Rio and Laguyra Coffee,
15 hhds. Porto Rico, St. Croix and Jamaica Sugar,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1000 bushels ditto,
300 pieces Castings; Pots, Ovens, Skillets, &c.
105 set wagon Boxes,
75 sides sole Leather,
100 do upper ditto,
7 tons Swedes and English Iron,
700 lbs. German, English and A. B. Steel,

A general assortment of cut Nails, trace and halter Chains, Hoop and Sheet Iron, Anvils, Vices, Gun Powder, Shot and Lead, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Alum, Sulphur, Spanish Brown, Copperas, Madder, Indigo and Starch, Pepper, Spice, Ginger and Nutmegs, loaf and lump Sugar, gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Tea, Bale Rope, Cotton Bagging and Cotton Yarn, assorted numbers, real Spanish and common Cigars, pine apple Cheese, Raisins in boxes, Collins & King's Axes, Davis's Coffee Mills. A general assortment of fine and common Knives and Forks, fine and common desk and jack Knives, Handsaws, Rifles and shot Guns, brass and steel barrel pocket Pistols, ever pointed silver Pencil Cases; cotton and wool Cards; besides a variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate, the whole of which is offered at a small advance for Cash, Country Produce, or approved endorsed Notes at Bank.

E. B. DRAKE.

Staiert's Corner, Market Square.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1834. 4tf.

Good Spring COUNTRY SEAT

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber intends to remove, and wishes to sell his Place of Residence, situated 1 mile East of Salem, in Stokes County, North Carolina, on the road leading to Danville, Greensborough, Fayetteville and Lexington. The tract contains about 50 acres of well improved LAND; on it is a large two story frame BUILDING, a STORE HOUSE, good BARN and STABLES, with other OUTHOUSES, the whole in good repair.

The healthy situation, and a Spring of excellent Water, with the advantage of a good Stand for a Store and Tavern, render the possession valuable.

If I do not sell at Private Sale before the 27th day of October next, I will sell on that day to the highest bidder at Public Sale, and give reasonable indulgence.

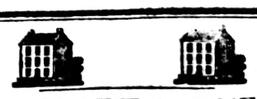
The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

☞ If I effect a private sale, I will give public notice thereof, to avoid disappointment.

DAVID BLUM.

Good Spring, Sept. 17, 1834. 4-4t.

CONSTABLE BONDS
For sale at the Book Store.

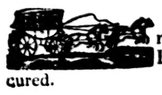


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

Flour, Pork, Fish, &c.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 bbls. Baltimore Howard St. FLOUR,
50 do. PORK,
10 do. Susquehanna SHAD,
20 do. No. 1 HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 ditto,
30 boxes manufactured TOBACCO, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf

MOLASSES, COFFEE, &c.

Just received by John Walker Steam Boat,

79 Hhds. MOLASSES,
25 bags Cuba COFFEE,
25 ditto high scented Rio Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

June 16, 1834. 89 *tf.*

Dossey's Choice.

A large supply of this popular Hymn Book
Just received by E. J HALE.

New Books! New Books!

JACOB FAIHTFUL; Peter Simple; Frolics of Puck; Kentuckian in New York; Bachelor reclaimed; Club Book; Pilgrims of the Rhine, Treasury of Knowledge; Empress Josephine; Daughter's Own Book; Mother at Home; Child at Home; Paper against Gold; Cobbett's Sermons; Life of Rev. Rowland Hill; Moral Testament of a Man; Cooper's Letter to his Countrymen; Agnew on the Sabbath; Communion with God; Children of the Abbey; Mason's Farrier; Nurse's Manual, or Young Mother's Guide; Life of Lafitte the Pirate, Millwright's Guide; French Dictionary; Jay's Prayers; Cotterell's do; Dover and Village Hymns. School Books, Paper, &c. &c. Just received by
E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

Maj. Downing and Col. Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

April 15, 1834.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

☞The Raleigh Register, Western Carolinian, and Farmers' Reporter, will please insert this advertisement 6 weeks, and forward their accounts to this Office for collection.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H. Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law. JOS. WOOD.

Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT valuable FAMILY RESIDENCE, near the Cool Springs, formerly the Mansion House of E. Stedman, deceased.

The Subscriber having abandoned the idea of returning to Fayetteville to live, would sell or rent the above property. If sold, possession can be had immediately or at the end of the year, as may best suit the purchaser;—if rented, the 1st of September next.

RICH'D. F. YARBROUGH.

August 4, 1834, 95tf,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass-head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43tf

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by
WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

Fish, Whiskey and Corn.

JUST RECEIVING,

100 Barrels Susquehanna HERRINGS,
50 do. WHISKEY,
1500 bushels CORN.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 23, 1834.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Landing,*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, }
360 bbls PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

FOR SALE,

25 Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.
J. HUSKE & SON.

May 6th, 1834. 83tf.

BOARDING HOUSE

AND

LIVERY STABLES.

THE Subscriber has made an addition to his establishment of a number of ROOMS, detached from his Boarding House, which he is in hopes will add to the comfort of those who may favor him with their custom. My STABLES are large and roomy, and are so constructed that each horse has his own apartment with a door to fasten.—There is a good well of water in the yard. I also have a large lot, calculated for droves, &c.

HIRAM BROCKETT.

I also have an ARABIAN HORSE for sale—imported direct from Arabia, by a House in this place. He is small, but well-formed and handsome—six years old.

H. B.

Wilmington, August 20, 1834. 1-t1J.

NOTICE.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1834, I shall proceed to sell for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 27th day of October next, at 12 o'clock, (noon) the following pieces of LAND, or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due the Town of Fayetteville for 1833, and all incidental charges, viz:

	Tax.
1 Lot Lower Fayetteville, Jno. G. Coster, value $100	0 50
1 do North side Hay St., do do do do $100	0 50
1 do South do do do do do do $100	0 50
1 do Hay St., Wm. M. Johnson, do $1000	$5 80
1 do Robeson st. and 2 polls, do do do $100	$2 50
1 do Person st. and 2 polls, Jno P. Leonard for Thos Smith, do $25	$2 13
1 do near Mrs. Hawley's, 1 poll, William Lumsden, do $50	$1 75
1 do Bow st., Daniel McNeill, do $50	0 25
1 do Hay st., A. L. Gomez, $400	$2 00
Unlisted, subject to double tax.	
1 Lot Old st formerly Bank Cape Fear and Jas. Seawell's, Miss M. Bingham's, $500	$2 50
1 do Mason Alley and 1 poll, Jno. Burklse, $50	$1 25
1 do Hay st., Jesse Birdsall, $200	$1 00
1 do Maiden Lane, Heirs of Council, $200	$1 00
1 do Hay st. John Ellis, Sen., $100	0 50
1 do Orange st., G. R. Ferguson, dec'd, $10	0 05
1 do Person st. and 1 poll, George Fletcher, $300	$2 50
1 do Mumford st., Betty Mallett, $300	$1 50
Owners of the following Lots are unknown.	
1 Lot Hillsborough st., joins Mrs. James, $100, supposed ¼ acre 2 year's tax,	$1 00
1 do Rowan st., joins Jno. Patterson, $100	0 50
1 do Hogg st., formerly McColl's, $200, 2 year's tax,	$2 00
1 do do do do do $100, 2 do do	$1 00

G. DEMING, *Collector.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1834. 1-ts.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O. JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragemen he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Rowen Cassimeres, Pittsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts. French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Sinchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Soal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices.

JNO. C. LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

Mallett's Mill.

THE Subscriber having leased the above property for the ensuing season, and given it a thorough repair, is now ready for the reception of grain, and flatters himself, that through his experience in Milling, and the undivided attention he will bestow upon the business, those persons who may send their Wheat to him, will meet with satisfactory despatch.

H. B. SEDBERY.

July 7th, 1834. 94-tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, has removed to the Store recently occupied by him, and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES GIBSON.

January 10, 1834. 68tf.

HALL & JOHNSON

OFFER FOR SALE,

50 Hhds. N. Orleans,
12 ditto St. Croix, } SUGARS.
10 ditto Porto Rico,
40 ditto Molasses, (good retailing,)
50 bags Rio Coffee,
20 tons Swedes, English, Hoop, Rod and Sheet } IRON,
20 hhds. Crockery, assorted,
14,000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
100 sides good soal Leather.

May 17, 1834. 82tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber intending to devote his whole time to the Auction and Commission Business, will dispose of his Stock of

SHOES, HATS, &c.,

At low prices. Country Merchants will find great bargains by calling early.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1834. 86tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf.

Corn, Corn, Corn.

JUST received, 1000 bushels CORN, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9, 1834. 88tf.

Coffee.

JUST received by the Steam Boat Henrietta, 100 bags prime COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 9. 88tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having gone to considerable expense this summer, in building Warehouses for the reception of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and we think perfectly safe from the risk of fire, would respectfully invite Planters and Country Merchants, who wish to store Cotton for a better market, to call on them. They will also forward all kinds of produce to N. York, Charleston, or any part of Europe, and will make liberal advances on Cotton left under their charge, in either cash or goods Strict attention will be paid to the interest of those who may entrust them with their property. We think it unnecessary to give any references as the senior partner has been doing business in Cheraw for a number of years.

A. & R. MAC KENZIE.

Front Street, Cheraw, S. C. Aug 18, 1834.

N. B.—We expect daily from New York and Charleston, a large stock of

Groceries,

Selected with great care and purchased before Goods advanced. The Goods will be sold on liberal terms for cash or produce.

The following comprise a part of their Stock:

45 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
300 pieces Cotton Bagging,
200 coils Bale Rope,
1000 lbs. Seine Twine,
18 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 sacks Salt.

ALSO, Teas of every kind.

(98-tJan. 1.) A. & R. McK.

The Fditors of the Salisbury Carolinian and Charlotte Journal are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks and forward their bills to us at Cheraw.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 23d inst., a negro man named VIRGIL, supposed to be about 26 or 27 years of age, about 6 feet high, very stout and black. He says he belongs to a Mr. Reed, who lives in Alabama, and has been runaway about two years. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, August 25, 1834. 99tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti-Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Molasses.

JUST received by Steamer John Walker, FORTY hhds. Prime retailing MOLASSES, for sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

July 8 82-tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Irons

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834.

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for past favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 79tf

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboard, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureau, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Table, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, and any, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

DONALDSON ACADEMY,

And Manual Labour School

THE Trustees of this Academy held their second annual meeting on the 2d and 3d instant. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was elected President, George McNeill, Treasurer, and Jas. H. Hooper, Secretary, for the ensuing year.

The School has been in operation for nine months. The first quarter numbered 55, the last 96 Scholars. This increase of Scholars shows plainer than words can do, the growing prosperity of the School The income from tuition, &c., required the aid of $27 50 only, to defray the salaries of the Principal and two Assistants. It is thus reduced to a certainty, even at the present low price of tuition, that when the Institution is provided with suitable buildings and apparatus, the School will sustain itself. But the Trustees are anxious to reduce still lower, the price of tuition, and this they will do *so soon as* the funds of the Institution will justify it. *Additional Instruments,* Globes, a Theodolite, &c., will be furnished next quarter; and arrangements are making, by which an apparatus for Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., will be procured as speedily as possible.

The Manual Labour Department promises well. The plan adopted by the Trustees to induce the Students to labour, has been attended with the happiest results: and as it is the determination of the Trustees to make this department profitable as well as honorable to the Students, as soon as tools, materials and shops can be procured, every Student will be required to sustain the noble spirit of independence, which already operates in a good degree on the pupils, inducing them to look upon the idle as a useless drone, *and on those* alone as worthy of applause and imitation who are determined to support themselves. The experiment has proved that a young man without fortune may, by his own industry, obtain an education at this School. The sum paid by the Trustees for work done by the Students, for the Institution, was $178 50: but this does not embrace the work done by the Students for themselves and others, nor the unfinished work in the shops. The Trustees desire no profit from the work of the Students; whatever is made by them is their own. The manual deportment of the Students, *so far as a report* large portion is regarded, cannot be excelled in the same number in any *institution;* and the health of the Academy will bear *comparison with that* of any school of the same size. The Trustees have purchased about 30 acres of Land, with house containing 20 rooms—3 work shops, 3 kitchens, smoke-houses, a spring-house, stables, and fine enclosed gardens, for $3000. They are now erecting an Academy 54 x 30 feet, two stories, with two wings 36 by 28 feet each. This building, including the Cupola, &c. will cost near $6000; and will be completed by the first of November.

The Trustees feel themselves safe in declaring that they do not think a more suitable Principal than Mr. Colton could have been procured in the United States. And it is with confidence that they invite the attention and the examination of the public to the mode in which they have conducted and managed the concerns of this interesting Institution committed to their care. It now remains with a generous public to decide whether this School, promising, and already in its infancy effecting so much good to this section of our beloved State, shall be suffered to fail, or shall be carried on to that eminent usefulness to which it aspires. If the public will sustain it by a liberal patronage, it will, under God's blessing continue to shed its influence long after its first friends and founders shall have finished their labours on earth. The School will resume its exercises *on the* Wednesday in October next. *By the Board,*

B. ROBINSON, Pres't.

1tf.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1834.

Transylvania University

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution will commence, as usual, on the *first Monday* in November, and terminate on the *first Saturday* in *March.* The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. Dudley.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. Caldwell.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Cook.

Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Richardson.

Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Dr. Short.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Dr. Yandell.

During the entire term, the Professor of Anatomy and Surgery lectures nine times each week, and the other Professors daily, Sabbaths excepted. The fees to the entire course, with matriculation and the use of the Library, amount to $110.—The graduation fee is $20.

By order of the Faculty,

C. W. SHORT, M. D. *Dean.*

Lexington, (Ky.) August 1, 1834. 97-

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.